



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE CONDOR

An Illustrated Magazine
of Western Ornithology

Published Bi-Monthly by the
Cooper Ornithological Club

J. GRINNELL, Editor, Berkeley, Calif.

J. EUGENE LAW
W. LEE CHAMBERS } Business Managers

HARRY S. SWARTH
ROBERT B. ROCKWELL } Associate Editors
G. WILLETT

Hollywood, California: Published Sept. 20, 1911

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Year in the United States, Canada, Mexico and U.S. Colonies, payable in advance

Thirty Cents the single copy.

One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per Year in all other countries in the International Postal Union.

Claims for missing or imperfect numbers should be made within thirty days of date of issue.

Subscriptions and Exchanges should be sent to the Business Manager.

Manuscripts for publication, and Books and Papers for review, should be sent to the Editor.

Advertising Rates on application.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

During the past summer the University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology has had two expeditions in the field, both in the state of California. This in addition to the party which, earlier in the season (March 6 to June 6) traversed the length of the San Joaquin Valley. Some of the ornithological results obtained by the latter (primarily a mammal collecting expedition) are published in the present, and in the last number of THE CONDOR.

Miss Annie M. Alexander and Miss Louise Kellogg, with assistants, spent three months in the high mountains of Siskiyou County, collecting birds and mammals, in continuance of work begun by them in Trinity County, during January and February. The series of specimens gathered includes some species new to the Museum collections, and others but scantily represented; while one species of bird was secured new to the state of California.

The special point of enquiry toward which the work has been directed is to ascertain the relationships of the fauna of the region with that of Mount Shasta on the one hand, and the Humboldt Bay region on the other. At the latter point the Museum had collectors working during the previous summer (1910); the Mount Shasta fauna has been the subject of exhaustive study by Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

J. Grinnell and W. P. Taylor, with T. I. Stor-er, H. A. Carr, and N. Stern as assistants, have been exploring the mountains between Bakers-

field and Mount Whitney since the middle of June. In two parties they traveled up different branches of the Kern River, finally meeting in the high mountains, and are to come out by way of Owen's Valley, on the eastern side of the range. The expedition has been highly successful in every way. At the last report received there were but two species of mammals known to occur in the region which had not been secured, and the bird collection is almost as comprehensive, at least as regards summer residents. The results will be of peculiar interest, both in relation to the collections already amassed from the southern California mountain ranges, and to those from the San Joaquin Valley.

California ornithologists will rejoice at the news that Mr. F. S. Daggett has returned to this state, and that there is a possibility of his making his home here once more. The Cooper Club will profit greatly by the renewal of his active participation in the affairs of the organization.

Dr. N. Dearborn, of the Biological Survey, has been spending part of the summer in California, in pursuance of the work of that Bureau, visiting the forest reserves of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties. His particular study is the determination of the extent to which the smaller rodents are detrimental to the planting operations of the Forestry Department, and devising ways of reducing their numbers where necessary.

Mr. Malcolm P. Anderson, who for some years past has been collecting birds and mammals in Asia for the British Museum, has recently returned to his home at Menlo Park, California. His work took him to the more remote islands of the Japanese archipelago, and also to the wilder parts of western China, and to Thibet.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

A REVISION OF THE FORMS OF THE HAIRY WOODPECKER (*Dryobates villosus* [Linnaeus]). By HARRY C. OBERHOLSER. [=Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, 1911, pp. 595-621, pl. 70 (map). Published June 3, 1911.] As a result of the careful examination of a very large series of these woodpeckers (1070 specimens) Mr. Oberholser increases the fourteen forms heretofore recognized, to twenty, three of the newly described subspecies occurring north of Mexico, in the territory covered by the A. O. U. Check List. Of the remaining three, two are from Mexico and one from Nicaragua.

Dryobates v. hyloscopus suffers the most in this readjustment, as it supplies the material for all three of the new North American forms—*D. v. orius*, type from Quincy, California, occurring in eastern Washington and Oregon, south to central California, *D. v. leucothoractis*, in central New Mexico, northern Arizona, and southern Utah, and *D. v. icastus*, a Mexican form ranging north to extreme southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. The